

Servt. who as usual for Africans had the eruption 24 Hours before the Master was first relieved from his Suspicions.

I was yesterday surprised by a message of the Spanish Minister, who sent one of his Family to our lodging to apologise for his not visiting us in Person for he has not had the Small Pox. He had left his Card at the door without coming in.<sup>3</sup>

Mrs. Dawson whom I saw two Evenings Since, also her daughter & grand daughter were well, but she complains of hearing very Seldom from her Edenton Friends. I know that writing Paper is Scarce in Edenton & therefore was able to make one good Excuse, I presume that no other good one could be made.

Be so good as give my Respects to Mrs. Iredell & the other Ladies of your Family

I am Dr. Sir Your obedt. Servt.

Hugh Williamson

RC, Iredell Papers, Duke. Printed, McRee, 2:226-228. Addressed "James Iredell Esqr. Edenton." Endorsed "New York 11th. June 1788 Hugh Williamson. Ansd. June 25th. 1788."

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<sup>1</sup>On June 6, Congress considered a committee report on a resolution authorizing the establishment of the boundary between land ceded to the United States and the states of New York and Massachusetts. The resolution also sanctioned the surveying of land west of a "line between lake Erie and the state of Pennsylvania [*sic*]" and the selling of property in that area for seventy-five cents an acre. *Journals of the Continental Congress*, 34:202-203.

<sup>2</sup>Mary Templeman (d. 1797) of Pasquotank County was the mother of John Swann (1760-1793), a planter who had been appointed to the Continental Congress on December 14, 1787. Mary Templeman had been married to John Swann Sr., who died ca. 1761. She subsequently wed Frederick Blount, and after his death, she married Richard Templeman. *DNCB*, s.v. "Swan (or Swann), John"; Estate of Mary Templeman, 1797, Pasquotank County Estates, State Archives; Sarah McCulloh Lemmon, ed., *The Pettigrew Papers*, vol. 1, 1685-1818 (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1971), 14n.

<sup>3</sup>Special minister Diego de Gardoqui arrived in New York in 1785 to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States. The talks were long and unsuccessful, with the pivotal issue being U.S. navigation rights on the Spanish-controlled lower Mississippi River. Gardoqui returned to Spain in 1789. Morris, *Forging of the Union*, 235; Bailey, *Diplomatic History*, 61-62.